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WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

Southern Loyalists.

There has never been an undertaking of any movement in the history of the world, however sacred and holy, however criminal and wicked, when apparent or real weakness or defeat gave reason to adherents to desert, but what the opportunity was greedily embraced, and the converts signified their apostasy by an over-zealous affection for their new friends and new cause. Since the ambitious Judas betrayed his Master for thirty pieces of silver, and the trembling Peter denied him, fearing the wrath of his persecutors, there has been no cause or leader, sacred or profane, when defeat and overthrow threatened, but what many of the followers to renounce their allegiance in the hope of reward or influenced by fears of injury to person or property. The most earnest devotee in religion; the most gallant officer in battle; have given way under the one or other of these influences, their principles like Bob Acres' courage, oozing out at the ends of their fingers, in the face of defeat. Honor among thieves is only possible in the event of continued success, and becomes a myth in the dungeons or in sight of the gallows of outraged law.

The South, in her recent struggle for independence, has proved no exception to this general rule, and we notice, day after day, those most steeped in "treason and rebellion," who fired the Southern heart, voted men and money, pledged the last man and the last dollar, and in fact did everything but meet the dangers their cowardly nature shrank from, now desiring to offer the property, nay, the blood, of their more honorable Confederates, upon the altar of their unmistakable loyalty. Conscious of their own perfidy, and doubtful of convincing others of their earnestness, they desire, through excess, to establish the proof of their position, hoping by their very intemperance to be received without the usual probation to which converts are subjected.

Such men, who have been a disgrace to all ages and every undertaking, have usually found but a temporary benefit from their conduct. For although in times of revolutions good men may suffer and bad men rule, the inherent honor and truth of man will rise above the petty troubles of the hour and exert their sway over the destinies of individuals and of nations. The base panders to fear and avarice will be disappointed, or his temporary success will only serve to make him the more notorious victim of outraged honor and truth.

It is a little remarkable with what measure success the Southern renegades have met in their windy protestations of extreme and unimpaired loyalty. Either from the character of the men themselves, their over-zealousness to make their patriotism pay, or in the present confusion of political matters, their unblushing efforts to ride into office upon the shoulders of the negroes, the better class of Northern men openly denounce them, or only refrain from doing so in hopes of using them for the purposes of party success.

We were especially struck with this fact by the open declaration of some of the leading speakers in a meeting of ex-officers, soldiers and sailors of the United States, held in the city of Richmond a few days since. Their objects being political, a discussion upon a pending resolution brought out an inquiry into the prospects of reconstruction in Virginia and the means best to be used in accomplishing that object.

Lieutenant Colonel Merrill is reported as saying, in substance:

"That he would rather take by the hand a Confederate soldier who fought from honest intentions in a wrong cause, if he honestly accepted the situation, than the so-called Virginia loyalist—even if he does have a newspaper—who voted for the ordinance of secession, and thereby put the former into service against his will."

"Colonel Egbert said he was not in favor of keeping in office those renegade Virginians who voted for secession and then went North as Union soldiers, in preference to men who had periled their lives in defense of their country."

Other members of this organization spoke in the same spirit. It may suit the purposes of calculating politicians to use these subversive tools, but honorable men, who periled their lives to maintain the government, cannot continue in social and political affiliation with men who have no claims to their respect, and who will surely contaminate all with whom they come in contact. Men cannot and will not forfeit their self-respect by useless and distasteful attempts to cover the baseness of such characters under the convenient plea of party necessities, or reward their crimes by official drains upon the Federal Treasury. Such characters must soon stand before their fellow-men stripped of all their masks, and die and be buried in the ignominious graves dug by their own conduct amidst the execrations of the ignorant people whom they have betrayed.

Many of these Southern loyalists have rather over-stepped the bounds of prudence in their grasping desire to secure the rewards of their perfidy, in swallowing the test oath for a quarterly consideration. We see it stated that the United States District Attorney for Georgia has announced that such as have taken this oath wrongfully will be prosecuted for perjury. There is an inviting field for the same operation in this State, unless our Attorney is too busy giving "home thrusts" to the "dead rebellion," or in sympathy with such perjurers, and pleased with his own escape, he has issued a special dispensation to his erring brethren. The day will come when these men cannot escape the consequences of their crimes, and they will call upon the rocks and mountains to fall on them and the darkness to hide them from an outraged people.

Production of Cotton.

We extract from the Boston Post the following sensible editorial, and give it prominence in these columns:

"We trust that our readers will not have failed to appreciate the cogent reasoning of the New York Times, which we set before them and commented upon in our issue of the 23d inst. If we recur to the subject again it is because we are deeply impressed

with the vast importance of the cotton culture to the future of our country, as it has been its great staple of prosperity in times past. Our system of labor at the North, our exchanges, our manufactures, our wealth and ability to support the common schools from which emanates the boasted intelligence of our people, all date their birth from the cotton plantations of the South, which we are ruining for party purposes, and thus committing national suicide.

"Protection" in general is no part of our creed. We believe in the doctrine of such a general interchange of commodities as different countries can produce to the best advantage, and so feeding and clothing the whole world, ourselves included, with the greatest possible economy.

"But if not what are politically termed 'protectionists of American industry,' we are certainly not advocates of the practical protection of foreign staples which is brought about by the wilful destruction of our own labor. It is not intended that this expression shall be construed into a regret that slavery is abolished, with the entertainment of all conservative men are frequently reproached. Slavery was a cancer which was supposed to be eating into the body politic, and anti-slavery, the caustic which extirpated it, had nearly killed the patient in the process. Our wish is not to restore the original disease, but to heal as quickly as possible the wound which has been made in eradicating it. Slavery, with its advantages and disadvantages, has forever passed, and our duty now is to make freedom advantageous only. It is vain for us to boast that 'we are a great country, and all yet will come out right,' if we persistently endeavor to make everything go on wrong. We should reflect, that great as our country is, it is not the only country on earth, and that others are not disposed to stand still while we are settling our domestic broils. Cotton is a prime necessity for the world, and the world will have it from wherever they can get it quickest and cheapest.

"There are some remarks which bear upon this subject in Captain Codman's 'Ten Months in Brazil,' a work which we have already commended to our readers. The author takes a very sensible view of the subject under consideration, which we quote at length:

"Wherever in the world cotton can be grown, its cultivation has received an impetus from the late American civil war. Various nations have begun to compete for the cheapest production of the necessary staple, and none have a fairer chance of success, in building their fortunes upon our ruins, than Brazil, if her people can display sufficient energy. The most sanguine planters scarcely hoped to do more than to make large profits while the war continued; but they now are bent upon making it a permanent source of wealth. They are quite sure that the labor system of the Southern States will be much more expensive than that of Brazil, and that this will be the case, either by the utilization of the black labor, which will free them every advantage over us. Their reasoning is simple and not easily refuted. For the province of San Paulo, of which Santos is the seaport, there is no winter, properly so called, although it is a rainy season for seven months of the year. The most abundant crops are raised from the soil in alternate crops throughout the year, and there are generally two crops of cotton annually, or, at least, three crops in two years. There is no season in which the laborer need remain idle. He can always be producing something for his employer or for himself. In either case it is the same, for it enters into the cost of raising cotton, as the price of remuneration for the laborer, which the Brazilian planter has to pay, and which the Southern planter does not pay. The expense of cultivation is infinitely less with the proper tools, of which the Brazilians are so slow to learn the use. Cotton with us is planted yearly. Here the plants last from five to seven years without renewal.

"When slavery existed in the United States cotton could be raised for seven cents per pound, and then cotton was sold for ten cents. What a fall from his throne, dragging down his ministers and his immediate vassals with him, involving in the present transition of labor systems, it is estimated that cotton cannot be raised for less than twenty cents per pound. Doubtless, in the course of years, either by the utilization of the black labor, which the hopes of some anticipate, or by the influx of emigrants, this condition will be improved. But, meanwhile, the outer world, who fear a prodigious start, and it is difficult to conceive that with all the appliances we can bring to bear, we can reduce the present cost of production one-half to ten cents. To this must be added the internal revenue tax of three cents, and the export duty, if our Government is so wise as to place any further restrictions upon industry.

"In this district of San Paulo, cotton can be raised for a very little more than our present revenue tax and the proposed export duty; and this even with the antiquated tools and the slow energy of Brazilian labor systems, it is estimated that cotton cannot be raised for less than twenty cents per pound. Doubtless, in the course of years, either by the utilization of the black labor, which the hopes of some anticipate, or by the influx of emigrants, this condition will be improved. But, meanwhile, the outer world, who fear a prodigious start, and it is difficult to conceive that with all the appliances we can bring to bear, we can reduce the present cost of production one-half to ten cents. To this must be added the internal revenue tax of three cents, and the export duty, if our Government is so wise as to place any further restrictions upon industry.

"Thus it appears that notwithstanding the lack of energy among the people and the abundance of caterpillars, the Brazilians have already taken advantage of us and it is fair to presume that they will endeavor to maintain their position. Nor is this the case in Brazil alone. Doubtless, travelers in other parts of South America, in Mexico, in Egypt, in India, and among the isles of the ocean, could tell us similar stories of what Captain Codman so aptly calls 'building fortunes upon our ruins.' We repeat that we are no advocates of slavery in any shape. The negro is freed from his Southern master. Let his Northern master leave him alone! This much at any rate can be said of the former. He made him work, but he fed him. The latter makes him starve, but lets him starve—yes, lets him starve for what is the destruction of labor and starvation? Have we no sympathy either for the whites or for the blacks of the South, whose interests are surely identical with each other, and with ours, too, in everything but party politics?

"In God's name, why cannot our countrymen consider how much more important is labor to the new-born freedman than is his vote to the politician? and as for the white man, is not vengeance yet set, or must we, for the sake of destroying him, destroy ourselves?

"We can never fully regain the supremacy in cotton that we have lost, but if we are wise, we can yet participate more largely in its production with the rest of the world. Let us cease to use the negro as a political tool; let us encourage him to labor; let us remove at once the almost prohibitory tax upon cotton. Far better would it be to pay its full amount, which now goes toward supporting military party despotism, as a premium upon cultivation. If we must 'protect' anything, we prefer to spend our money in protecting cotton rather than an army of occupation."

A man started to death in the streets of Jersey city last week.

New Cotton.

We have received from Mr. D. J. Gilbert, of Bayville, Robeson county, five bolls of new cotton, selected from the crop now growing upon his plantation. The samples before us show that the bolls are ripe and open, but owing to the rain the cotton has not fully matured. We have in this evidence of the injury worked by the rain. The cotton is retarded in its progress to maturity by the continued fall of water, and the stalks of the plant are said to be materially affected. But for the rain the samples before us show that the crop would have been ready for picking.

For the Journal.

LIVESTOCK, ANSON CO., N. C., Aug. 29.

Messrs. Editors:—After mailing my letter to you on 24th, two blacks registered here—making the figures thus:

Whites.....131
Blacks.....187

I give below the results at other precincts in the county, so far as heard from:

Of the 147 whites registered here, fifty are Radical Red Strings; about eighty, genuine, conservative Union men, and the rest doubtful—so claimed by a leading "Red" from whom I got my information as to the fifty. In the upper portion of the county the colored "element" is not so strong (numerically I mean) but these figures may be taken as nearly indicating the status here.

Of the colored voters, probably nine-tenths are members of the (so-called) Union League—though Radical (white) aspirants are doubtful as to their vote. The negroes seeing their strength, are likely to run candidates of their own color—hence there is "trouble in camp," and much maneuvering and hoh-nobbling among the faithful.

Take a child who by uneducated Convention sets some mighty machine in operation, and stands appalled as its wheels revolve and arms wave, having no power to control it, so these ambitious, but unskilled demagogues see the terrible engine of "universal suffrage" at work—but, though they threaten to control it, they are not being able to control and direct are about to be crushed by its ponderous power.

Disfranchised Rebels, like myself, can only look on with disinterested and undisturbed equanimity, not caring a—

Whether white or black Radicals whip.

Yours, &c., L.

EXECUTION OF FRANKLIN SMITH, FOR THE CRIME OF RAPE.—Friday 30th inst. The Sheriff of the County, in pursuance with the sentence of the Judge of the Criminal Court, proceeded to execute the sentence of death upon Franklin Smith, the prisoner convicted of the crime of rape at the April term of that Court. The execution was performed at first instance, directed that it be carried into effect on Friday, the 30th day of May, but the prisoner subsequently craved an appeal to the Supreme Court, which was granted. At the June term of the Supreme Court the case was brought before that body, when it was decided that there was no error in the findings of the Court below, and the case sent back to the Criminal Court, in order that the prisoner might be re-sentenced.

At the August term of the latter Court sentence of death was again passed, and the execution ordered for yesterday, the 30th day of August. A few minutes after 10 o'clock on that day the prisoner was taken from the jail, and the procession passed through the streets on the way to the place of execution. An accident which occurred to the vehicle containing the condemned, however, prevented the arrival at the place of execution until nearly 11 o'clock. On arriving a large concourse of people were found assembled, thus evincing that love of the horrible which pervades the public mind even in this day of civilization and enlightenment.

At the foot of the gallows a prayer was offered up to the Throne of the Most High, by Rev. J. H. Dally, the attending clergyman, in behalf of the prisoner, supplicating pardon and redemption for him who was about to expiate his crime by death on the gallows, during which the condemned was visited with intense improvement. He then proceeded to read, by request, to the assembled multitude the confession of Smith, written in his native German tongue, four days previous to his execution, and subsequently translated by a gentleman of this city. This confession we forbear publishing in deference to the refined sense of the community. Suffice it to say, he confessed to the deed, though denied the accomplishment of the deed. He there alluded in terms of gratitude to the aid of kindness he had experienced at the hands of Mr. Biddle, Jailor, and the constable who defended him. The Sheriff then read the warrant for his execution.

A few minutes after 11 o'clock the condemned ascended the scaffold, and from there addressed a few brief remarks to the assembly. He declared the truth of his written confession, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence; said that he did not complain of the Courts—he did that which was just and proper in his case. He declared his penitence, and stated that he sought the forgiveness of the Almighty, and trusted that His blessing would rest upon him. Two years ago, he remarked, he had witnessed an execution, and little he thought at that time, he would ever have so far forgotten himself as to be placed in the present melancholy situation. Now he reproached himself with not sinking then upon his knees to the earth and praying God to change his heart and make him a better man. But he had deferred it from day to day, and from month to month, until he was now placed as they saw him. In a few minutes, he said, he would suffer death, and with intense earnestness, he exhorted the multitude to turn from their evil ways and repent. With prayer for God's blessing upon himself and them, the condemned closed his remarks. Throughout the whole proceedings he was as calm and collected as possible, yet showed himself self-sufficiently satisfied.

The fatal noose was then fastened and the cap drawn down, and after bidding him farewell the Sheriff and Jailor descended from the scaffold. At sixteen minutes past eleven o'clock the trap fell, and ere three minutes elapsed the soul of Franklin Smith had departed from his body and was ushered into eternity. His struggles were but few and short, and although the trap fell somewhat awkwardly, it was afterwards pronounced to be the case by the surgeon in attendance.

The body hung suspended in the air for nineteen minutes, at the end of which time the surgeon (having made an examination) reported him dead. What remained of Franklin Smith was lowered into the coffin prepared to receive him.

The crowd then turned to depart, and we trust not without being benefited by the sad example of the vindication of the law, and retributive justice, which they had witnessed.

Avoidance of Sickness.

The air at this season, and especially during the alternations of drenching rains and hot suns, is full of the elements of disease—to avoid which, or, should be, the study, as is the interest of all. To remember when that an empty stomach is furnished takes in miasm, furnishes a rule for our guidance, which is simple, easy of practice and of potent efficacy. Avoid going into the open air before the morning meal is eaten; avoid sitting or sleeping in the open air if the temperature is in the slightest degree chilly; and a safeguard is furnished against chills and fevers, and the usual fall diseases, more certain than all the apothecary's drugs and physician's formulas.

Alexandria Gazette.

Official Orders.—Removal of Gen. Sickles.—Gen. Canby his Successor.—Hancock Assigned to the Fifth District.—Sheridan to Command the Department of the Missouri.—Thomas to Command the Department of the Cumberland.

The following are the official orders issued by the President to Gen. Grant, Secretary of War, and assigned Gen. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District, in lieu of Gen. Sheridan, and Gen. E. R. S. Canby to the command of the Second Military District, in lieu of Gen. Sickles:

GEN. CANBY APPOINTED SUCCESSION TO GEN. SICKLES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26, 1867.

Brevet Major Gen. Edward R. S. Canby is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Military District, created by an act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department of the South, embracing the States of North and South Carolina. He will, as soon as practicable, relieve Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and, on assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military districts.

Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is hereby relieved from the command of the Second Military District.

The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instruction to carry this order into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE ORDER ASSIGNING GENERAL HANCOCK TO THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26, 1867.

SIR: In consequence of the unfavorable condition of the health of Major General George H. Thomas, as reported to you in Special Order No. 11, of the 18th inst., my order dated August 17, 1867, is hereby modified so as to assign Major General Winfield S. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District created by the act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas. On being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri by Major General P. H. Sheridan, Major General Hancock will proceed directly to New Orleans, Louisiana, and, assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military districts.

Major General P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to the Major General to whom the command is assigned, without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will relieve Major General Hancock of the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major General George H. Thomas will, until further orders, remain in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. Grant,

Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Letter from Thaddeus Stevens.—Reconstruction and the Military Removals.—Interesting Correspondence.

LANCASTER, PA., Aug. 27.—The following correspondence will appear to-morrow in the Herald and Examiner:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 24, 1864.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, Pa.—Dear Sir: Several of your intelligent constituents in this region, no doubt from want of information, are complaining of mistakes made by Congress in not passing laws at the last session restraining the removal of certain officers engaged in reconstruction. I contended that you had passed an act at the very close providing for that very contingency, but which is not executed. Will you be good enough to inform me how far your representation is responsible for this omission, if omission it is? You know we are in the habit of dealing familiarly with the member from the ninth district. A brief answer will much oblige your friend.

LANCASTER, PA., August 20, 1867.—Col. Samuel Schoch, Columbia, Pa.—Dear Sir: You are right in supposing that Congress made mistakes, as is the inevitable lot of man, but you mistake in supposing that there is any law to prohibit the removal of district commanders without the consent of the Senate. Soon after the commencement of the last session of Congress I reported a bill from the committee of the House of Representatives, which contained a provision prohibiting removal without the consent of the Senate. It passed the House and struck it out and returned to the House, who refused to concur in the amendment. The result was a committee of conference, where an animated contest ensued.

There were several other questions in controversy between the houses, which the Senate refused to concur in, and the House declared that they would sooner lose the bill. As that would frustrate all our legislation it could not be allowed. The House yielded, with a warning of the evils it would inflict upon the country. Some of the district commanders, who were not doubt their power under the constitution, which they had just repudiated, and outside of which all agreed that we were acting, else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation; or perhaps they had a desire to be thought greatly conservative and cautious.

These ideas seemed to control the action of some half dozen Senators, who preferred trusting the President. My dear Colonel, a few Senators of great ability, undoubted patriotism and purity, have become so saturated with what they were pleased to call "conservative" (which means I confess I am unable to understand, that I fear they will forget the monster that was slain in 1776, and again in 1861, and will thus do great damage to the creation of a government now so capable of being converted into a political paradise. This is liable to happen, not so much a direct and palpable usurpation as it is a framework by gradually forgetting the vital principles of the Declaration of Independence.

Strike out one of the living sparks which give life to our Goddess of Liberty, and the mysterious and intense heat which welding fires, nearly a century ago, and are present are fading principles of freedom and reducing despotism to cinders, will gradually cool, until the most conservative despot could thrust his sword into it without afflicting its temper. I have said above that I did not know the meaning of the word "conservative." I have since seen the report of a speech said to have been made by an Ohio Senator at Canton, Ohio, which, if it be truly reported and is to be considered a definition of that doctrine, then to me is very alarming—worse than copperheadism. It is legislation without authority, and reconstruction by usurpation.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Arrival of Cotton.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 27.—Three bales of cotton were received here to-day from Quitman, Georgia. They were the first of the season. They came over the Atlanta and Georgia railroad.

From the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Cabinet Rumors Contradicted.—Presure on the President.—General Grant as Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Rumors and positive statements are made to-day that the Cabinet had resigned to-night; that General Grant and the President had an unpleasant discussion during the session of the Cabinet this afternoon; that General Grant leaves the War Department for General Sherman to take his place, and so on. Upon the authority of the President and a member of the Cabinet I am enabled to say that there is no foundation in fact for these rumors and statements above mentioned. It is a fact, however, that there is an understanding among members of the Cabinet that they will tender their resignations should Mr. Johnson indicate that he desires them to do so, and this is about the only authoritative, definite matter known as to probable changes in the Cabinet.

A pressure is continuing in certain influential quarters, however, as suggested in these dispatches heretofore, but I can say confidently that the President has not informed any one of his decided purpose of reorganizing the Cabinet, though those who press the matter upon the President have full confidence that Mr. Johnson will make at least two changes in his Cabinet. Herein consists one of the chief merits of this scientific publication, for, after all, philosophy and science are but common sense, and he who dresses them in the plainest language is the greatest author. Mr. Grady has been fortunate in thus freeing from the objections named, and in making himself attractive to students, to farmers wishing to improve, to know the why and the wherefore, the causes and effects of the phenomena in agriculture, and the various circumstances and conditions bearing upon the seasons, the plants, the soils, the climate, to which he is intimately related, in his daily studies, thoughts, feelings and labors. The work is, more properly speaking, an agricultural catechism, or the chemistry of farming made easy, as it professes to be. In the form of catechism the promising author makes his plain and interesting as he is, and his work is well adapted to the needs of the farmer. He who follows up each succeeding lesson cannot fail to be pleased and instructed as he proceeds. The style is so good, the lessons taught so much needed, the whole work so well adapted to the agricultural wants of North Carolina, in her schools as well as in her homes, that it is with confidence and pleasure to teachers and trustees of schools and academies, to farmers of all grades, and to agricultural clubs and societies. It relates to subjects which most concern farmers, deals with those every day matters of theory and practice, which are so often the subjects of their examination and decision. Among other subjects treated are the atmosphere and the earth; the three kingdoms of nature, mineral, vegetable and animal; plants and farm crops; how plants are nourished; soils; manures; corn planting; improved modes of cultivation; resting land; plowing; sowing; harvesting; cotton, corn, &c., &c., &c.

A Sensation Rumor.

A letter from New York says:

A startling piece of intelligence is made public through well-informed sources at Washington, in regard to the Spanish revolution. Gen. Prim's programme includes the overthrow of the present government, and the setting up of a new one, for a consideration, the same to be applied, by agreement already made, to the English holders of Spanish bonds, a proceeding which will effectually tie the hands of John Bull. Prim's plans in Cuba are said to be to overthrow the present government, and to set up a new one, for a consideration, the same to be applied, by agreement already made, to the English holders of Spanish bonds, a proceeding which will effectually tie the hands of John Bull. Prim's plans in Cuba are said to be to overthrow the present government, and to set up a new one, for a consideration, the same to be applied, by agreement already made, to the English holders of Spanish bonds, a proceeding which will effectually tie the hands of John Bull.

Juarez in the Mexican Capital.—Claims for Amnesty, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The correspondent of the Bulletin writes from the city of Mexico, July 21, describing the entry of Juarez, which elicited much enthusiasm.

At a grand banquet Juarez hoped the nation would imitate the clemency and moderation of the United States in victory. The Mexican press were clamoring for a general amnesty, the people were sick of bloodshed.

Consul Godley, at San Francisco, had received authoritative denial of the reported massacre of imperialists at Queretaro. Orestes was closely confined at Monterey. Juarez announces his determination to put down all armed factions, but he will pursue a course of clemency and conciliation towards those who submit, and do all in his power to heal distraction, develop the resources and elevate the character of the country. The army is to be reduced to 18,000 men, and many prisoners are to be released.

The United States and Cuba in Telegraphic Communication.

The Cuba cable is in working order. The following dispatches passed through the line on Saturday:

To His Excellency the Captain General Moncazo, from the President of the United States, may our mutual interests and prosperity increase.

"Major of Key West."

The reply is as follows:

"To His Honor E. O. Grein, Mayor of Key West: I celebrate this happy event, which gives me the opportunity of expressing my admiration for the progress of our mutual interests and prosperity."

Marrying in haste—Romantic.

Some two or three weeks since, a gentleman from a neighboring city went to a watering place in the mountains and took with him his daughter, a young lady of about sixteen. They were having a very nice time; but one fine morning the young lady was missing. Search was made for her but she could not be found. A messenger was dispatched to the nearest railroad station to make inquiry for her, and was told that a lady answering the description he gave had left there on the last train that passed, in company with a gentleman. The father bore it as well as he could, and in a day or two she returned. Mrs. ———. She had not known her husband more than ten days. She "married in haste"—may she escape the latter clause of the proverb.

Tomato Catsup.

Now that tomatoes are in their greatest abundance, the following receipt for making tomato catsup, communicated by Mrs. Page to the Prairie Farmer, will be found useful:

Take ripe tomatoes (the small red ones are preferable), wash them in skin them, and thoroughly boil one hour, and then put them through a hair sieve; and to one quart of juice add one table-spoonful of cinnamon, one of black pepper, half of cayenne, half of nutmeg; one of good mustard, two-thirds of tea-cupful of salt. Boil three hours, and then to one quart of juice add one pint of pure elder vinegar. Boil half an hour longer; bottle hot and seal up. This catsup will keep for years, and not require shaking before using. A procelain kettle should be used."

The Removals.

The President seems to have put his eye in the harness, and is "pulling the reins" (as the Radicals call it) yesterday. This General, one of the most thorough Democrats and States Rights men in the Union before the war, has, like General Butler, distinguished himself for his sweeping decisions against the Southern white men as well as for his usurpations of authority. He has, moreover, put a great many "fantastic tricks" in the way of personal display and pomposity. His splendid turnout amongst the wretched and impoverished people he governed has been a subject of remark. And now General Sickles is suspended. The President has rightly decided, and though the ultra Radicals may raise a clatter for party purposes, nobody will sympathize at heart with the peerless General Sickles! Conservative Radicals will rejoice, for there are signs enough at the North to show that there are persons in the extreme to whom the reconstruction programme threatens to go in prostrating the South.

From the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Messrs. Engelhard & Price: I have just read a very useful little work, published at your office, on farming, intended as a textbook for the common schools in North Carolina. It has a wider range, however, and is really valuable to almost every farmer, however large or small his operations, however experienced or inexperienced, intelligent or ignorant he may be. The author is a native North Carolinian, Mr. B. F. Grady, Jr., Principal of Neuse River Academy, Wayne county, North Carolina, and evidently a young gentleman of talents, fine scientific attainments, and much promise. It teaches the elementary principles of agriculture, simple truths of every day life, and is well adapted to the needs of the farmer. The work is in pamphlet form of forty pages, and will be offered for sale so cheap, twenty-five cents a copy, as to be within the means of the poorest farmer, the humblest reader to purchase. It contains more useful knowledge in the same space on matters of farming than any other work on agriculture published, and all can understand it. In fact, it is so entirely in the comprehension of every reader that no one need hesitate to purchase for fear of those big words and hard technicalities, which so often drives away in pain farmers from the science of agriculture. Herein consists one of the chief merits of this scientific publication, for, after all, philosophy and science are but common sense, and he who dresses them in the plainest language is the greatest author. Mr. Grady has been fortunate in thus freeing from the objections named, and in making himself attractive to students, to farmers wishing to improve, to know the why and the wherefore, the causes and effects of the phenomena in agriculture, and the various circumstances and conditions bearing upon the seasons, the plants, the soils, the climate, to which he is intimately related, in his daily studies, thoughts, feelings and labors. The work is, more properly speaking, an agricultural catechism, or the chemistry of farming made easy, as it professes to be. In the form of catechism the promising author makes his plain and interesting as he is, and his work is well adapted to the needs of the farmer. He who follows up each succeeding lesson cannot fail to be pleased and instructed as he proceeds. The style is so good, the lessons taught so much needed, the whole work so well adapted to the agricultural wants of North Carolina, in her schools as well as in her homes, that it is with confidence and pleasure to teachers and trustees of schools and academies, to farmers of all grades, and to agricultural clubs and societies. It relates to subjects which most concern farmers, deals with those every day matters of theory and practice, which are so often the subjects of their examination and decision. Among other subjects treated are the atmosphere and the earth; the three kingdoms of nature, mineral, vegetable and animal; plants and farm crops; how plants are nourished; soils; manures; corn planting; improved modes of cultivation; resting land; plowing; sowing; harvesting; cotton, corn, &c., &c., &c.

Let the science of cooking, on which so much of health and life depends, be taught in our schools, as well as geometry and music. Let the science of domestic economy, so much of comfort and prosperity is dependent, be likewise taught with botany and natural history—in our seminaries.—Let our young men and ladies be convinced that it is as respectable and delightful as it is far more profitable and prosperous, to all the sciences, to be a housewife, and to furnish the wardrobe and the table, than it is to sell merchandise or to play the belle, and then such views of duty and pleasure will prevail as will make all our lives more prosperous and happy.

Yours, &c.,

From the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Disfranchisement Authority of the Executive Against that of the General.

Claims of both Under the Reconstruction Acts.—Freedmen's Bureau and the Colored People.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Dispatches sent hence last night indicating an irreconcilable difficulty between the President and General Grant are calculated to mislead. The variance in the views of the Executive and the General of the army relate only to details of the reconstruction of the South, and the assignment of Gen. Hancock to succeed him.

General Grant is understood to be opposed to relieving General Hancock from command of the department of Missouri, and objects to directing General Sheridan to go without delay to Louisiana, as General Grant also raises a legal question upon that paragraph of the President's order which directs General Hancock to exercise any and all powers conferred by the acts of Congress.

The authorization is construed as annulling section five of General Grant's order of the 17th inst., and the General regards it as encroaching upon his functions, as fixed by the reconstruction acts, which give him supervisory control over the acts of the District Commanders.

The President holds that the law gives the district commander no original authority, but that the General has a right of veto, and that although the General of the army may annul or disapprove the acts of the district commander, he cannot in the first instance direct that officer as to the course he shall pursue, as General Grant directed Gen. Thomas, in section five of his order, to do in other words what General Hancock, in power to revoke any order heretofore made by the latter, such as the removal of State officers; but Gen. Grant may afterwards disapprove such action, and thus annul it. And further, that the section of the army appropriation bill fixing the headquarters of the Freedmen's Bureau, and preventing Gen. Grant's removal without the consent of the Senate, does